



ABBEVILLE C. H., S. C.:

Wednesday, Nov. 3, 1847.

**The Weather.**

For the last three or four weeks we have had some most charming weather which has enabled the farmers to make fine progress in gathering in their crops.

**Greenwood Male & Female High Schools.**

We invite attention, in to-day's paper, to the High Schools about to be commenced at Greenwood, in this District, under the care of the Presbytery of South Carolina and the Greenwood Association.

It is hoped they will take a high stand with their sister institutions of Cokesbury and Due West. We rejoice to see this elevated movement in education, where a primary regard is had to a knowledge of God, as well as to mere literary attainments: it is a return to the old paths of our fathers, whose children were mostly educated by learned and pious ministers. We lament the tendency of late years to a light and unsanctified literature, the fruits of which are more frequently a curse than a blessing. Is the "chief end of man" forgotten in this *busy and active age*? or is it stale, that "the fear of God is the beginning of wisdom—the favor of God is life, and his loving kindness better than life"? Will parents and guardians, whose eye may chance to meet this notice, give it a thought, and consider well its importance?

**Volcanic Eruption.**

Great excitement prevails in the counties of Walker and Dade says the Mountain Eagle (Ga.) in consequence of a burning volcano which is said to have burst forth from among the high peaks of the Lookout Mountain. It is said to have been the mountain into the valleys. The Editors of the Eagle think there is truth in the report as large beds of bituminous coal are known to exist in the Lookout Mountain.

**Mexican News.**

We have given in another column the latest news received from Mexico. It will be seen that Santa Anna has again been defeated by the Americans under Colonel Childs at Puebla; the star of his glory seems fast sinking, and the discomfited hero is now wandering friendless through his own land, seeking for a place of safety.

Nothing has been received recently from General Scott's army; reinforcements are daily hurrying on to join him, and according to a statement in the Washington Union, in a short time he will have at his command an army of 25 or 30,000 men, which will enable him to hold his positions, carry out his plans, and make the Mexicans feel more than ever the miseries of war.

**The Cholera.**

We learn by the late foreign news that this awful malady is still raging in the East, and has progressed as far as the borders of Russia. Fears are entertained in England that it will find its way there, as its course is much the same as that of 1832 when it swept off so many thousands, and marked its pathway with desolation and mourning. Should it reach England of course we may expect it in this country as the Atlantic was no barrier to its progress before. We believe the skill of the physicians has not been able to master this disease yet. May our land be saved from its ravages.

**Death of Colonel Folsom.**

This worthy citizen of the Choctaw Nation died at his residence in Doaksville on the 24th ult. In his death the Choctaws have lost one of their firmest pillars and the United States a warm friend. He was a zealous advocate of education and religion and lived to see the fruits of his labor among his people.

**TRIBUTE TO LT. J. B. MORAGNE.**

At a meeting of the Abbeville Light Infantry, held in the Court House, on Friday, the 29th ultimo, occasioned by the intelligence late y received of the death of LT. J. B. MORAGNE—who was the Captain of this Company, J. H. Wilson, Esq., was called to the Chair, and J. McLwain appointed Secretary.

Chairman briefly, but forcibly, explained the object of the meeting, whereupon

H. A. Jones, Esq., submitted the following Resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

*Resolved*, That we have heard, with deep regret, of the death of our brave and gallant Captain J. B. MORAGNE, who nobly fell in the storming of Chapultepec; his many virtues, which commanded our respect, while living, will endure to us his memory.

*Resolved*, That in his death the Abbeville Light Infantry has lost one of its brightest ornaments, and Abbeville District one of her most talented and promising citizens.

*Resolved*, That as a respect to his memory, we will wear the usual badge of mourning, for thirty days.

*Resolved*, That we tender to the family of the deceased our sincere condolence, and that, in testimony thereof the Secretary furnish them with a copy of these proceedings; also,

*Resolved*, That we have heard with regret that another of our Company LT. SELLECK, was severely wounded; we earnestly hope that he may live, to enjoy the rewards of his valor.

On submitting these Resolutions, Mr. Jones observed as follows;

*Mr Chairman*:—Before submitting the Resolutions which I hold in my hand, I beg to say a word in reference to him whose death is the occasion of this meeting. Custom requires what feeling dictates, that we respect, in some way, the memory of the dead, and especially of those who have distinguished themselves for their virtues, and their valor. In conformity, therefore, with this time—honored custom and the dictates of our feelings, the Abbeville Light Infantry have met to pay a Tribute of their respect to the memory of their brave and gallant Captain J. B. MORAGNE, who gloriously fell near the City of Mexico; than whom it is no disparagement of the other officers and soldiers of the Palmetto Regiment, to say, a more generous—a nobler spirit went not forth with that patriot and heroic band,—nor one who more freely shed his blood in the vindication of the rights and honor of his country.

On motion of Mr Tillman, it was *Resolved* that these proceedings be published in the Abbeville Banner.

J. H. WILSON, Chairman.  
J. McLWAIN, Secretary.

On Saturday 30th ultimo, the Abbeville Light Infantry paid a just tribute of respect to Lt. J. B. Moragne, once one of us, and now weltering on the bloody field of Churubusco, where he met with his death nobly.—We can truly say "He lies in the red grave his good sword hath dug," and surely this will be a great consolation to his afflicted family.

On Motion, B. Y. Martin was called to the Chair, and E. Noble, requested to act as Secretary, when Hiram Tillman Esq. offered the following resolutions, which unanimously expressed the feelings of the meeting:

Whereas, Intelligence has reached us, of the untimely but glorious fall, on the late bloody field of Chapultepec, of our much beloved, and gallant young friend and brother, 1st Lt. John B. Moragne. One whom we have uniformly respected for his talents—admired for his integrity—and loved for his virtues, and who we had fondly hoped, after fighting the battles of his country, might be permitted to return to his home, and again live amongst us, the pride of his family, an honor to his country, and an ornament to the profession he had so auspiciously begun.

Be it therefore resolved by his brethren of the Abbeville Bar, that whilst we deeply deplore his premature death, and mourn for him as for our own household, it is a proud satisfaction to know that he died a sweet and noble death, that of the soldier in defence of his country's rights and honor.

*Resolved*, That we deeply sympathise, with his bereaved family and relatives in their irreparable loss. And their deep anguish for the death of one so much beloved and so justly esteemed,

*Resolved*, That in token of our sorrow, and our high regard for the memory of the deceased, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days.

*Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in our district paper and that a copy be forwarded to the family of the deceased.

B. Y. MARTIN, Ch'n.  
ED. NOBLE, Sec'y.

**FLOUR FOR THE QUEEN.**—We saw yesterday the bill of lading for three barrels of flour shipped by J. Chappel & Co., of Rochester, on the boat Wm. H. Groat, J. M. Dudley, master, to be forwarded to Queen Victoria. Four years since the same firm sent a barrel, and subsequently received an order for 6,000 bbls. From this it may be inferred that it was found to be a first rate article by the kitchen. The barrels in which this sample flour was enclosed, were finished in a style equal to cabinet work, and done up in canvass.

Utica Daily Gazette.

**LATER FROM MEXICO.**

From the N. O. Picayune, of the 24th ultimo.

**5 Days Later from Vera Cruz.**

*Santa Anna's Summons to Col. Childs—Col. Childs' Reply—Bombardment of Puebla and Discomfiture of the Mexicans—Insurrection of Santa Anna's Troops—Their Desertion of him—His Whereabouts Uncertain, &c., &c.*

The steamship James L. Day, Capt. O. Grady, arrived at a late hour last night from Vera Cruz, having sailed thence on the 19th inst., with a number of invalid soldiers.

There had been no later arrival direct from the City of Mexico at Vera Cruz, when the James L. Day left. We have not even a well authenticated rumor touching Gen. Scott and his army.

The Arco Iris publishes communications which have passed between Santa Anna and Col. Childs at Puebla, and they are translated by the Genius of Liberty. We subjoin the correspondence:

*Communications from Gen. Santa Anna and Col. Childs, at Puebla.*

**HEADQUARTERS—MEXICAN ARMY.**

I have taken possession of this city with the army under my command, for the purpose of operating upon the several points fortified, and occupied by your Excellency, and also with a view of liberating its inhabitants from the domination of the forces of the United States, from whom they have already suffered too much. But before commencing any operations of a Military character, I have considered it my duty to act in obedience to the impulses of humanity, and consequently request that your Excellency will please evacuate this city within a certain and peremptory space of time, it being known to you at the same time that you can depart with all the honors of war, either to form a junction with Gen. Scott, or the forces of your country at Perote, according as it best suits your pleasure. But should this courteous request of mine be unheeded by your Excellency, then, although to me it is a painful alternative, I shall commence to assault your positions, the consequences of which act will be felt by your garrison, because there exists in the vicinity of your Excellency, an army of 8,000 men who are determined that the rights of their nation shall ever be maintained and respected.

God and Liberty, headquarters in Puebla September 25th, 1847.

ANTONIA LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

To Senor Col. D. Thomas Childs, commander of the United States Army, situated in Puebla.

HEADQUARTERS, CITY OF PUEBLA, MEXICO, }  
September 25, 1847. }

To his Excellency D. Antonia Lopez De Santa Anna, General in Chief of the Mexican Army in front of the city:

Sir—I had the honor of receiving, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, your Excellency's letter of this date. In it you were pleased to notify me of the fact that you had taken possession of this city for the purpose, as you declare, of restoring to the full enjoyment of their liberty its citizens who have hitherto suffered so much from the U. S. army. You likewise were pleased to offer certain stipulations to this garrison, provided that it would, within a fixed time, abandon the point of defence which it now occupies. With regard to the assertion of your Excellency, which implies that the inhabitants of Puebla have been maltreated by the U. S. troops, I wholly deny it. On the contrary I assure you that the property and privileges of all have been maintained and respected with the greatest scrupulousness, indeed, so much so has it been done that its parallel cannot be found in the annals of war. And I would most willingly leave it to the most intelligent and impartial portion of the population to decide, from which of the two contending parties they have received the most injury and molestation; whether it is from their own countrymen or the troops of the U. States.

With regard to that particular part of your Excellency's letter which demands the surrender, within a fixed time, of all the positions now occupied by the troops under my command, I can only say in reply, that having been honored with the duty of guarding and protecting them, it is equally my greatest wish and paramount obligation to preserve them to the last; and I am fully satisfied that I shall be able to defend them successfully, inasmuch as I have at my disposal all the resources essential to its full and complete accomplishment.

With considerations in the highest degree respectful, I have the honor to be your Excellency's most obedient servant.

THOMAS CHILDS, Col. U. S. Army,  
Civil and Military Governor.

The Arco Iris of the 13th inst., furnishes interesting news from Puebla, which is translated to our hands by the Genius of Liberty. It is a fitting sequel to the above correspondence.

Puebla, 28th.—At 5 o'clock on the evening of yesterday the points of San Juan de Dois, Santa Rosa and Santa Monica commenced a heavy cannonade upon the American works. The latter immediately began to throw cannon shot, bombs and grenades into the centre of the city which suffered in consequence some considerable injury.

Don Marino del Rio, whilst standing with his wife on the back balcony of his house, was struck dead by a cannon ball. At about 8 o'clock P. M. the cannonade

ceased, but commenced again at the dawn of the following day.

PUEBLA, 29th.—By order of Santa Anna a body of troops was yesterday posted in the Convent of Santa Teresa, at one of the corners of which a breastwork of cotton bales was erected. Four hundred cotton bales have already been demanded of the house of Velasco for the defence of the city. To prevent the completion of this work the Americans from the fort of San Jose kept up a continual fire upon the workmen, which, being stoutly returned by the Mexicans, the discharge of bombs and grenades from the American lines greatly increased. At this moment a considerable number of private citizens went to Santa Anna, who was at Carmen, and requested of him a piece of artillery, which being granted, together with a small body of men for its management, they quickly marched for the Convent of San Rose, and opened a well directed fire upon the American works. We were in the greatest consternation, but night at last supervening, every thing became quiet.

The nuns of Santa Rosa were transferred in litters to Santa Catalina, and it is said that the same thing will be done with those of Santa Monica, although the latter are strongly opposed to leaving the monastic asylum.

PUEBLA, September 30th.—To day partial tranquility reigns in the city. Now and then can be heard the report of a cannon, and the explosion of some grenades thrown in the direction of San Juan del Rio, in the rear of whose church Gen. Rea last night concluded a battery with which he intends to open upon San Jose.

Our soldiers are complaining very much, and say that they are ready to die of hunger, not having received anything in the shape of provisions for some considerable time.

The greatest enthusiasm against the Americans prevails throughout the entire city.

PUEBLA, October 21.—Since Santa Anna's departure the cannonading has totally slackened off. The cotton storehouses of Velasco took fire last night, and was burned down to the ground; and 200 bales of the same article were totally consumed in the convent of Santo Domingo, without any one's being able to account for the mode in which they were fired. The inhabitants hearing the ringing of the bells which announced the incendiarism, were very much alarmed, believing that the Americans had left their entrenchments, and were storming the city.

On the 1st of the present month General Santa Anna, at the head of 2,000 cavalry and infantry and three pieces of artillery, sallied out of Puebla, intending to attack the American train which left Jalapa on the 1st inst., and reached Perote on the 4th. But before arriving at Perote he had learned the designs of the commander-in-chief of the Mexican forces were totally frustrated, all his men, with the exception of 130 hussars of his personal guard, having pronounced against him. As an excuse for this proceeding, the officers and privates alleged that they were firmly convinced that their further continuance at the disposal and under the orders of the ex-President, would only be followed by their complete sacrifice, and that with all their country would not derive the slightest benefit from it.

Santa Anna having got to Tepeyahualco with his 130 hussars, he received an order from the Government at Queretaro, directing him to proceed thither at once with all the troops which were at his orders. But the General did not deem it convenient to comply with the mandate of his Government, and took up his line of march for Oaxaca, whither, by the latest accounts, he was wending his way. He publicly declared that his intentions in going to Oaxaca were to see whether he could raise there another army, with which he might return to renew the combat with the enemies of the Republic.

All the letters from the interior coincide in saying that General Santa Anna, conscious of his impotency to effect anything more, either in the carrying on or adjusting the terms of peace, is making his way towards Guatemala, for the purpose of leaving the Republic of Mexico forever, and that his march to Oaxaca is only a pretext to the quiet accomplishment of his designs.

The reports that general Santa Anna was endeavoring to reach Guatemala, and that General Scott had given him a passport to embark from Vera Cruz if he should think it best, is denied by La Voz de la Patria, a Mexican paper which we find extensively copied in the Arco Iris. He is resolved, says La Voz, not to abandon the cause of the country, and to continue the war without respite upon the enemies of Mexican independence and religion.

**From the Charleston Mercury.**

**THE PALMETTO REGIMENT.**—Again our devoted Regiment has met the enemy, and again poured out its blood in torrents.—Where all have suffered heavily, it has the sad yet proud distinction of having suffered most. Of the majority who survived unhurt in the dreadful field of Churubusco, more than half have been stricken down at Chapultepec. Every field officer—nearly every commissioned officer, has been killed or wounded. This heroic constancy they knew was expected of them at home; and the sons of Carolina never disappoint her. Gallantly and gloriously have those she sent to Mexico performed their duty. She must not be ungrateful of her own. They have been prodigal of life she must be generous of her love, her honor, and her treasure. The families of all, the living and the

dead, whose circumstances require it, must be provided for. If the State may not grant large pensions, let no man who is a man and a Carolinian stand back. The wives and children, the widows and orphans, of the brave men who have illustrated our chivalry, are kindred to us all, and entitled to share our last dollar. Is there one who will not be proud to own them, and to acknowledge their right?

But the STATE must do her part. Let her at once take the proper measure to bring home from Mexico, at the expense of the public treasury, the remains of her slain, and deliver them to their respective families. It is her sacred, her parental duty, to do this. She must do more: her intrepid sons who have fallen in battle have left to her as their common mother, the fame of their deeds and memories. It is a noble legacy, and must be preserved forever. Let a marble monument be erected in front of the State House, on which the name and rank of each, and the day and spot on which he fell, shall be engraved that in all time to come they may be known. Thus not only will her heroic dead be honored, but her youth, in every generation, going up there to read the immortal register, shall be filled with the inspiring hope of placing their own names upon it. LYCURGUS.

**POST OFFICE EXPENSES.**—It is recorded that the earliest posts in this country, were established by William Penn in 1668, and it was not till twenty or thirty years after that any more general system was thought of. Franklin, the first general deputy postmaster of the colonies, was appointed in 1753, with a salary between him and his confederate of 6000, "if they could get it." Franklin made such effort to improve the condition of the office, that he brought himself in debt of 9000, instead of gaining his share of the 6000. Through his exertions, however, letters, which used to take six, were passed from Philadelphia to Boston in three weeks. At that time there were only sixty post offices in the whole United States. In 1796, there were but seventy-five, with 1,875 miles of post routes, and a nett total revenue of \$31,617, of which Philadelphia contributed one-fourth. In 1798, it took forty days to write from Portland, (Maine,) to Savannah, (Georgia,) and receive an answer; in 1813, twenty days; in 1839, twelve days. In 1763; thirty-two days between Philadelphia and Lexington; in 1810; sixteen days in 1839, eight days. In 1798 there were nine persons employed in the General Post Office; in 1816 fifteen persons; in 1839, one hundred. In 1833 the number of post offices was 12,519; the amount of postage, \$1,235,077; miles of post-roads, 134,818. In the year ending, June, 1846, according to the last annual Report of the Postmaster General, there were 14,060 post offices, the mail was transported 4,985 routes, a distance amounting to 37,398,414 miles, at an expense of \$2,665,078.—Boston Journal.

**THE LEPROS IN MEXICO.**—This class of vagabonds, corresponding very nearly to the *lezzaroni* of Naples, is extremely numerous in Mexico. Ward estimated the number in the city as high as twenty thousand in 1823, and their number is probably much larger now. The recent excesses committed by them are by no means unexpected; the true character of the wretches and the necessity of keeping them continually under military restraint, have long been known.

Intelligent foreigners living in Mexico, and men of property there, have long feared this identical calamity. As at present informed, we are willing to believe that the destruction of property by them has been very great—probably the Mexican estimate of two or three millions lost may not be exaggerated, but we are not at all prepared to believe that General Scott has sustained any such loss as is pretended nor, upon the evidence advanced, do we think that he probably bombarded the capital after Santa Anna abandoned it. He would avoid such a measure if he could possibly do so.

We have seen some late speculations in the public prints about the reinforcements which have been sent or are en route for General Scott's column. Without undertaking to be very precise as to the numbers, we think we may venture to state, from the data which we have seen, that, without counting General Pierce's detachment, which has actually joined Gen. Scott, but counting in Major Lally's corps, the reinforcements destined to join him can scarcely fall short of sixteen thousand troops; and this, too, independent of the two new regiments which have just been called into service. The whole column of Gen. Scott in the field, when collected together—and this operation was rapidly advancing to its full maturity—will give him from twenty-five thousand to thirty thousand, and nearer the last number than the first, and perhaps even exceeding it.

The Baltimore Clipper of this morning makes some allusions to the last rumor which we have heard from the seat of war, viz: that Gen. Scott had addressed circulars to the Mexican States, inviting deputies from the Mexican Government into the city of Mexico, with powers to conclude a treaty of peace. It is perfectly premature, before we ascertain the truth of these rumors and the precise character of the facts, to go into any discussion about G. J. Scott's views or into his powers. The "Clipper" is right in supposing that orders have been sent out to recall Mr. Trist from Mexico; and we as little doubt that no other agent will be sent out and no propositions made by the United States for peace. But, as we stated